1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
2	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS				
3	x				
4	INTEGRATED COMMUNICATIONS & :				
5	TECHNOLOGIES, INC., et al., : Civil Action No.				
6	Plaintiffs, 1:16-cv-10386-LTS:				
7	v. : HEWLETT-PACKARD FINANCIAL SERVICES				
8	COMPANY, et al.,				
9	Defendants. :				
10	x				
11					
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE LEO T. SOROKIN, DISTRICT JUDGE				
13	SCHEDULING CONFERENCE				
14					
15	Friday, October 20, 2017				
16	2:00 p.m.				
17					
18	John J. Moakley United States Courthouse				
19	Courtroom No. 13 One Courthouse Way				
20	Boston, Massachusetts				
21					
23	Rachel M. Lopez, CRR Official Court Reporter				
24	One Courthouse Way, Suite 5209 Boston, Massachusetts 02210				
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01:51:19	1	PROCEEDINGS
01:51:19	2	(In open court.)
02:00:10	3	THE DEPUTY CLERK: This is civil action 16-10386,
02:00:13	4	Integrated Communications & Technologies, Inc., et al.,
02:00:17	5	versus Hewlett-Packard Financial Services Company, et al.
02:00:19	6	Will counsel please identify yourselves for the
02:00:19	7	record.
02:00:22	8	MR. MCGUIRE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Josh
02:00:24	9	McGuire, as local counsel to the plaintiffs.
02:00:27	10	THE COURT: All right.
02:00:31	11	MR. JOFFE: Dimitry Joffe as counsel for the
02:00:31	12	plaintiffs. Good afternoon.
02:00:32	13	THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon, Mr. Joffe.
02:00:34	14	MR. CALLAGHAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
02:00:35	15	Anthony Callaghan and Paul Saso from Gibbons, PC, counsel for
02:00:41	16	the plaintiffs [sic], with Stuart Glass from Choate Hall as
02:00:57	17	local counsel.
02:00:57	18	THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon. So I have
02:00:57	19	the parties' submission on the Rule 16. I just have one
02:01:10	20	Nobody is confused, by the way, as to those claims
02:01:13	21	that are or are not pending?
02:01:13	22	(No responses from counsel.)
02:01:24	23	THE COURT: Usually people answer.
02:01:27	24	MR. JOFFE: Sorry.
02:01:27	25	THE COURT: I don't know how they do it elsewhere,

02:01:30 02:01:31 02:01:34 02:01:35 02:01:39 02:01:42 02:01:45 02:01:45 02:01:49 02:01:51 10 02:01:53 11 02:01:55 12 02:01:58 13 02:02:01 14 02:02:06 15 02:02:10 16 02:02:14 17 02:02:17 18 02:02:21 19 02:02:24 20 02:02:26 21 02:02:30 22 02:02:33 23 02:02:36 24

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since you're not from -- but usually the way it works in court is when I ask a question, what happens -- you can think about it, and I'm happy to give you as much time to think about it. Ordinarily, a response on the record is right -- that's the court reporter. Like a "yes" or a "no," or, "We're not sure what you're asking for, Judge, and could you clarify the question." I'm happy to clarify it, if there is some confusion. But that's what I'm thinking about.

Am I missing something here?

MR. JOFFE: Okay, Your Honor, sorry. Maybe clarify, because I misunderstood.

THE COURT: Sure. So the reason that I'm asking is anybody confused as to the claims and counterclaims that remain pending is because, as my understanding of your last motion to dismiss, Mr. Joffe, is you sought to dismiss claims that hadn't been brought. So I ruled as to -- I ruled on the merits as to those claims you sought to dismiss that had been brought, and I made a ruling on the merits. But I noted that as to those claims that I thought had not been brought, that your motion to dismiss to was moot.

But that raised in my mind a question. Either,

(a), it's conceivable that I could have erred, although there
was no motion for reconsideration filed by you. Or I just
wanted to make sure that everyone thinks that they understand
those claims that you brought, the plaintiffs brought, that

have survived the motion to dismiss, that they had filed, are 02:02:43 pending, and that the counterclaims they have brought are 02:02:46 pending; that since we've all conferred with each other for 02:02:50 02:02:53 the Rule 16, that you're all on the same page as to what claims are pending. 02:02:57 I believe we are. MR. JOFFE: 02:02:59 MR. CALLAGHAN: Yes, Your Honor, we believe we 02:03:01 understand the claims that are pending. 02:03:03 02:03:05 THE COURT: Okay. Fine. I ask the question, only because it's unusual to have a motion to dismiss claims that 02:03:09 10 hadn't been brought. So I just want to make sure that either 02:03:11 11 I hadn't missed something, or there wasn't something along 02:03:14 12 02:03:17 13 the way. 02:03:18 14 All right. I have, then, one other question to ask. 02:03:21 15 With respect to the equipment, the equipment is in 02:03:22 16 02:03:24 17 China now; is that right? 02:03:26 18 MR. JOFFE: That's correct, Your Honor. 02:03:27 19 THE COURT: And it's in the possession of whom? MR. JOFFE: It's located in the house of plaintiff 02:03:30 20 Jade Cheng, who is actually living now in the United States 02:03:36 21 since February of last year, he moved to the United States. 02:03:40 22 02:03:44 23 He is now a resident of New Hampshire. 02:03:46 24 THE COURT: All right. 02:03:47 25 MR. JOFFE: But the house where the equipment is, I

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believe, it's his father's house. So it's in China.
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                       THE COURT: All right. So he received -- did he --
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             is it your understanding that he received possession of the
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02:04:00
             equipment back from the Chinese police, or whatever?
                                   From Chinese police.
02:04:03
                       MR. JOFFE:
                                   He took possession of it, put it in the
                       THE COURT:
02:04:04
             home of his father, which was the home in which he was living
02:04:07
             at the time.
02:04:09
02:04:10
                       MR. JOFFE: Correct. And never touched it again.
                       THE COURT: And it's remained there since -- and
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             then at some point in time thereafter, he moved to the United
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             States, and the equipment remained there.
                       MR. JOFFE: Correct, Your Honor.
02:04:19 13
                       THE COURT: And his father continues to live in
02:04:19 14
             that home?
02:04:21 15
                       MR. JOFFE: Yes.
02:04:22 16
                                          In that home or nearby.
                       THE COURT: His father --
02:04:26 17
02:04:28 18
                       MR. JOFFE: It's a small village.
02:04:29 19
                       THE COURT: -- continues to maintain possession and
             control of that house.
02:04:32 20
                       MR. JOFFE:
                                   Right. Correct, Your Honor.
02:04:34 21
02:04:34 22
                       THE COURT:
                                    So is there any -- putting aside the
02:04:35 23
             fact that each want the other to bring it back, is there any
             like legal impediment to bringing it into the United States?
02:04:39 24
                       MR. JOFFE: Well, it's equipment as to which the
02:04:44 25
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exclusive trademark owner testified repeatedly to be 02:04:46 counterfeit. So without any paperwork or anything else, and 02:04:52 having already spent several months in horrendous condition 02:04:58 02:05:05 of the jail, asking my plaintiffs to handle counterfeit equipment, ship it across China and across the border, I 02:05:10 believe, and they strongly believe, is just dangerous to 02:05:14 their safety and health. They could be just easily 02:05:17 intercepted along the way. It's counterfeit equipment. 02:05:22 02:05:25 It's boxes -- I don't know how big, but they tell me it's quite substantial number of units all together, and 02:05:28 10 they're deathly afraid of even touching it. 02:05:32 11 THE COURT: But not so deathly afraid that they're 02:05:35 12 02:05:38 13 unwilling to live with it. MR. JOFFE: Well, they're not living with it. 02:05:41 14 02:05:43 15 THE COURT: Well, he did live with it. You told me that it was in his home, where he was living for a period of 02:05:45 16 02:05:45 17 time. 02:05:48 18 MR. JOFFE: Right. But what was he supposed to do 02:05:51 19 with that equipment? THE COURT: Well, he took it back from the Chinese 02:05:51 20 authorities. They gave it back to him, right? 02:05:54 21 MR. JOFFE: They gave it back to him, and the only 02:05:55 22 02:05:57 23 place he could put it was his house where he went after jail. 02:06:01 24 And that's where he put it and stores it, and that's where it's stored. And he's not going to --02:06:04 25

THE COURT: And all the time it's been stored, the 02:06:06 1 Chinese police have not come -- the Chinese police know it's 02:06:08 02:06:12 there, or have reason to believe it's there, since they gave it to him and they know where he lived, right? 02:06:15 MR. JOFFE: Right. China is a big country, and he 02:06:18 starts sending it somewhere to the port, where somebody will 02:06:21 pick them up, who knows. It's a big collection of 02:06:26 counterfeit, fake equipment. He's going to be potentially, 02:06:30 again, arrested. There is a real --- it's not joke. It's a 02:06:35 substantial likelihood that moving counterfeit equipment, a 02:06:38 10 substantial shipment of counterfeit equipment attested by --02:06:41 11 THE COURT: So why won't they be arrested? 02:06:44 12 02:06:44 13 MR. JOFFE: Why would they --02:06:44 14 THE COURT: Why won't they be arrested if they 02:06:44 15 move? MR. JOFFE: They are HP, they have HP China, they 02:06:48 16 can take it, and as HP, as a company, they probably could 02:06:52 17 02:06:57 18 somehow ship their own, whatever counterfeit or not equipment 02:07:02 19 or not, I hope. They will be in a better position than my plaintiffs would. And they didn't spend seven months in 02:07:05 20 jail, Your Honor, for that equipment. So I don't see how 02:07:11 21 02:07:15 22 requiring my plaintiffs, who --02:07:16 23 THE COURT: So I -- let me say a couple of things. One, I think it -- I feel very badly for your clients, if 02:07:18 24 they spent seven months in jail. But the fact that they 02:07:21 25

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spent seven months in jail doesn't mean that every legal argument that you make, Mr. Joffe, is not necessarily advanced by the fact that they spent seven months in jail. So it is not necessarily — it's a fact that's relevant to this case, because it makes this case an important case. Every case is important to the parties. But it isn't necessarily a fact that particularly bears on each particular issue in each particular case.

You can bring it up every time you want, if you wish. I'm not going to prevent you from bringing anything up. But I point it out only because it's not clear to me the legal -- particular legal relevance of that fact.

If you're telling me there are -- I understand it, to the extent you explain it, that they are worried or deathly afraid of doing anything that might cause the Chinese authorities to arrest them again, because the experience was searing. I get that. Okay? But they did bring the case.

And it must not have been lost on them, because I'm sure that you talked to them and must have said to them before that you filed -- whichever number of -- you didn't file the original complaint, but you filed many amended complaints. You must have talked to them and told them that, in all likelihood, the equipment would have to be examined, and in all likelihood would have to be examined here, and in all likelihood, if this case went to trial, those things

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would have to be produced here. And at the moment, they were their possession, custody, and control. So it's a reasonable possibility that they might have to produce it, or be -- participate in some way in its production.

And so it's not to say that it necessarily means that they -- that they're absolved from it, but --

So your proposal it it's their problem, they pick it up, and they bring it here. Is that your proposal?

MR. JOFFE: My proposal -- and Your Honor, I understand your reference to the jail, but in this particular respect, with respect to shipping the equipment, this is, I believe, very relevant fact. Because the whole case started with plaintiffs selling the equipment to defendants for a sale, and then the defendants were arrested for doing it, for handling or selling the equipment. They are now saying that, again, the plaintiffs should now take that equipment and ship it, without any, you know, documents, even, that were originally --

THE COURT: So what do you propose?

MR. JOFFE: My proposal is they have HP China, a big subsidiary in China. They have H3C that was their subsidiary. It's not longer a subsidiary, but it was. They have people in China who can take that equipment, or part of it, whatever they choose, will be happy to -- for inspection, we made it available for inspection. It's in China, let them

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take it in China. And I believe it will be much safer for the company, HP, to ship this equipment, than plaintiffs, who -- who are really afraid of touching it.

THE COURT: What do you say about that?

MR. CALLAGHAN: Your Honor, we believe that it's an elemental aspect of the first seven or eight counts of the complaint that the equipment is put in the suit, and we believe, too, that it's subject to inspection, and we believe it should be they who have put it in issue.

THE COURT: So let me ask a practical question, okay. It strikes me there are three issues here, none of which, so far, I'm hearing the answer to. One is it's going to cost some amount of money to get the equipment here.

Okay. That seems like obvious, right? Somebody is going to have to pay for it to go on a plane or to go on a boat and get here.

The second is, it's going to come here. Okay?

Because the way I view it, sooner or later, this case is

going to go to trial, unless summary judgment enters or

unless you settle the case. But I operate under the

assumption, we're thinking about the trial, as we go forward

with the case, even though I recognize most cases don't go to

trial. So for the trial, I think you're going to have to

have the equipment here, because the jury is going to be --

It's a jury claim, right?

MR. JOFFE: Right. Yes, we did the jury. 02:11:22 1 THE COURT: So the jury -- it's going to be an 02:11:24 exhibit, you're going to have to produce that -- that to show 02:11:26 it, so the jury can see it, and they'll make their own 02:11:29 assessment as to what the evidence shows. 02:11:33 So I think as a practical matter, it has to come to 02:11:35 the United States. And this is the forum that the plaintiffs 02:11:37 have chosen, might or might not have any views on the Chinese 02:11:42 legal system or the Indian legal system, but the plaintiffs 02:11:48 chose to come here, so I think it comes here. 02:11:51 10 02:11:53 11 How the cost of bringing it here is one issue to be resolved by all -- either by all of you or me. But I mean, 02:11:57 12 02:11:57 13 we're not --It all fits in his house, so how much -- what is 02:12:00 14 the volume of this equipment? Are we talking like a whole 02:12:03 15 container of a shipping container, or more like a pick-up 02:12:06 16 truck's worth, or like two boxes from Amazon? I mean, do we 02:12:10 17 02:12:14 18 have any idea how much volume this equipment is? 02:12:17 19 MR. JOFFE: According to plaintiffs, it's heavy. It's not so much volume, I think, but the weight. It's heavy 02:12:19 20 metal pieces. 02:12:25 21 02:12:26 22 THE COURT: So I mean, do you think the whole thing 02:12:27 23 is like the size of the table that you're sitting at? Floor up to the table, or less? 02:12:31 24 MR. JOFFE: Your Honor, honestly, I saw pictures, 02:12:33 25

but I can't -- it's probably ten cubic feet maybe. Maybe. 02:12:35 THE COURT: So certainly way less. 02:12:41 MR. JOFFE: It's not a half a container, but it's 02:12:43 not something that you can pack in a --02:12:45 THE COURT: A single box. 02:12:48 MR. JOFFE: Just a -- you can select some --02:12:50 THE COURT: Right. So then the question is, if 02:12:51 somebody packs it up, I mean -- it's going to come here. 02:12:54 There's only a couple ways it can come here, right? You're 02:12:59 either going to hire a commercial service like FedEX or UPS, 02:13:02 10 put it in a bunch of boxes, call them up and either deliver 02:13:02 11 it to their pick-up station, or have them pick it up and then 02:13:08 12 02:13:10 13 ship it. 02:13:11 14 So the question is, as a practical matter, plaintiff says they're afraid, because they're afraid of 02:13:13 15 getting arrested if they do it. From defendants' 02:13:15 16 perspective, is that a realistic concern, or are you 02:13:19 17 02:13:22 18 concerned? What are the issues that are presented by 02:13:25 19 shipping it, and what kind of documents would be needed to bring it into the country? 02:13:28 20 MR. CALLAGHAN: Your Honor, to the extent that an 02:13:31 21 order would issue from this Court, I'm sure that would give 02:13:32 22 02:13:34 23 some absolution to whoever is shipping it, that it's required for production in a legal proceeding in the US -- a certain 02:13:37 24 request made of the Court. Other than that, we have not, 02:13:41 25

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frankly, given a whole lot of analysis. We could do so and we could confer further with Mr. Joffe, but we do believe that it's necessary to have it here. We believe the plaintiffs put it in issue, and it should be their burden to produce it.

THE COURT: So here's the way I look at it. I think it should be here. The plaintiffs brought the case here, it needs to come here, it's critical evidence in the case. So it needs to come to the United States. And certainly it's going to need to be here for the trial. You might as well have it here now. All of you are in the United States. It's going to facilitate the inspection.

I assume all of you would want to look at it. I assume you might have witnesses who want to look at it. You might have experts that want to look at it. If this were — if this equipment were located somewhere in the United States, I would be stunned if the five of you stood up in front of me and said, "Judge, we are not interested in the equipment. We never want to look at it. We don't want any witness to look at it, and we're never going to bring it in front of the jury."

MR. JOFFE: We never said that.

THE COURT: No, I know. You're not. All right.

So you need to bring it here, I think, is the point. I mean,
I say "you," I mean, all of you. It needs to come here.

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So I'm happy if it's helpful to all of you -- so my view is, (a), it needs to come here; (b), in the ordinary course, I would say it's plaintiff's responsibility to bring it here, because plaintiff brought the case, plaintiff has possession, custody, and control of the property, and has had throughout the time.

That said, I think the concern Mr. Joffe raises is a reasonable one. At least it's reasonable -- it's reasonable, I say, not in the sense -- I'm not making a finding that, in fact, any of those things would happen. But it is reasonable to at least be concerned about that as a prospect to figure out how you're going to do this in a way that doesn't expose somebody to a problem. So --

And given the individual plaintiffs' experience, it would at least be -- I can understand why they would want to tread very carefully before they did something with the -- with the goods. So expense doesn't seem to me to be the primary issue, because if you just packed it up and -- it might cost some amount of money for FedEx or UPS or whomever to ship it here, but it's nothing that -- it doesn't seem to me to be the issue that divides you. And in the ordinary course, I view that as plaintiff's responsibility, you get it. If it was in Omaha, I'd tell you, bring it to wherever it is, and a reasonable location.

So the real issue is, is it going to expose someone

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to liability. That seems a reasonable concern. And I think -- my suggestion is this: All of you need to figure out -- it doesn't sound like you've all explored in a specific way, like how you're actually going to get it here and what does that actually mean. I think you should do that together. I'm perfectly happy to issue a court order that says: This property, identified in some specific way that you tell me that specifically identifies it, is required in the United States for adjudication of legal claims between the parties over whether -- over their various issues. And that either the parties agree or there's a question --

At least it's certainly in my mind, it's raised as a question, put in play that it's counterfeit. I'm not prepared to find that it's counterfeit based on the complaint, but I'm certainly prepared to find that they stated a claim that it's counterfeit. And whatever -- if there's particular language that you think is helpful, I'm happy to issue an order like that. But I think that you should all --

So I think it's worthy of some discussion about how it's actually going to get here. I mean, one possibility like would be, you know, your client tells his dad -- I assume it's in boxes or no? Put it in shipping boxes and call --

What would happen if they called FedEx and said we:

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Have these boxes, we want them shipped to your office,
Mr. Joffe, or wherever, you know. And what would happen,
what paperwork is needed, and what kind of concerns do people
have? And to the extent defendants, you can do something to
help facilitate that, then fine.

Yes, I agree it has to come here. Yes, I agree in the ordinary course, the responsibility would be plaintiffs. But there's an extra wrinkle here, and I think you should cooperate with each other and figure out how we're going to get it here. And if that means that, you know, HP should issue the order to UPS to get it here, fine. Then why wouldn't you --

You'll have to make arrangements with him, because it's your client's house, and I don't think you can sit back and say: Given what happened, their problem to get it here. It's coming here, in the ordinary course, your responsibility as the plaintiff to bring it here. But yes, I think the concern that you raise is a real one and worthy of at least — so you should talk to each other. Maybe it has to go through HP. If it does, I would think you could work that out and that's fine.

Maybe there's a particular document in addition to my court order. I don't know what the Chinese authorities, if anything, they're going to want in order to bring it out, or FedEx, or whatever international transport service you use 02:18:45 02:18:51 02:18:54 02:18:57 02:18:59 02:19:01 02:19:05 02:19:08 02:19:11 02:19:14 10 02:19:18 11 02:19:23 12 02:19:27 13 02:19:29 14 02:19:31 15 02:19:32 16 02:19:33 17 02:19:37 18 02:19:40 19 02:19:46 20 02:19:51 21 02:19:55 22 02:20:00 23 02:20:05 24

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is going to want to -- in order -- are they going to need documentation to bring it out, and what's that going to take? And I think you should figure that out. Because whomever is doing it, it's going to be -- you're going to need the same paperwork, whether the plaintiff does it or the defendant does it. And you both have an interest, at this point essentially an obligation to get it out. So I think you should talk to each other to work that out.

And if you need, then, either a further order, or if it leads to some dispute between you as to a particular, like aspect of that, I'm happy to try to resolve that. But I think that --

Does that make sense? Any questions about that?

MR. JOFFE: Your Honor, I have, rather, two

comments, if I may, on this.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. JOFFE: I am grateful for your proposed resolution of this issue. But I also want to refer to the sequence of -- in time. It -- the moving of the equipment, whoever moves it, I think to me, would be involved and maybe complicated process with the orders and getting it physically. And there is absolutely no reason for wait with discovery requests as defendant suggested, until the equipment gets here. And that's one. I think we can proceed with discovery of documents in parallel with getting the

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equipment out. That's my first comment.

And the second, I would like to refer Your Honor to Local Rule 26.3 on phasing of discovery, that says that the judge can limit, can sequence discovery and phase it, and limit the first phase of the -- to develop information needed for a listed assessment of the case. And if the case does not terminate, the second phase will be directed at information needed to prepare for trial. And the reason I cite this rule is the following, Your Honor, and it goes to the whole view of sequencing the discovery -- I apologize.

The defendants inspected that equipment severlal times in 2012/2013 framework. We know that. H3C inspected it, HP inspected it, people from United States came, HP legal and lawyer team. They have reports, they have finding that they relaid the data. All that data and the reports, and the statements that they made is actually what caused the disaster. It was done in 2013. They have in their possessions those case files, those reports of the inspections, and all the underlying data. This is very easy to produce. It's ready and accessible. You don't need to go into multiple servers across the country. HP was doing the inspections.

And so my proposal is, let's see what they know about this equipment, because they've already inspected it.

H3C inspected all of it in 2012, and they arrested it. Every

single piece. They inspected it and reported it all 02:21:56 counterfeit. 02:21:58 02:21:58 THE COURT: So what are you asking? MR. JOFFE: I'm asking that before, or in parallel 02:22:00 in getting the equipment itself, let us see what their 02:22:02 contemporaneous inspections of those equipments say. They 02:22:07 are sitting here now, telling us to go and bring this 02:22:11 equipment from China, and they have in their possessions 02:22:14 2013, the reports, inspection reports, reports of all the, 02:22:18 you know, investigations that they've done. They cite it in 02:22:25 10 02:22:29 11 their letter. They say that we inspected it, H3C inspected it. HP immediately commenced investigating --02:22:36 12 02:22:37 13 THE COURT: Have you ever inspected it? 02:22:39 14 MR. JOFFE: What? THE COURT: Have you ever inspected it? 02:22:39 15 MR. JOFFE: I haven't seen it. 02:22:41 16 02:22:42 17 THE COURT: Have you ever had anyone inspect it? 02:22:45 18 MR. JOFFE: No, we haven't -- we were arrested --02:22:48 19 not -- I mean, plaintiffs were in the office when H3C and the arresting police officer came, and they took all the --02:22:53 20 THE COURT: Your clients were released from custody 02:22:56 21 02:22:58 22 when? 02:22:58 23 MR. JOFFE: My clients were released from custody in July of, I believe, 2013, on bail --02:23:00 24 02:23:05 25 THE COURT: And the property was returned to Mr. --

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Mr. Cheng, who --
02:23:09
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02:23:11
                       MR. JOFFE:
                                    The property was returned to Mr. Cheng.
02:23:14
             I understand he couldn't --
                       THE COURT: When was it returned to Mr. Cheng?
02:23:14
                       MR. JOFFE: After he's released from prison. So it
02:23:17
             would be some time in 2013.
02:23:19
02:23:21
                       THE COURT:
                                   All right.
                                   Or maybe from when he was -- I'm not
02:23:22
                       MR. JOFFE:
             sure. He was released from the --
02:23:24
                       THE COURT: He was released first, and later the
02:23:27 10
02:23:29 11
             charges were dismissed.
                       MR. JOFFE: Yes, in 2014. So it might have been
02:23:31 12
02:23:34 13
             2014.
02:23:34 14
                       THE COURT:
                                   That would seem more likely.
                       MR. JOFFE: More likely.
02:23:35 15
                       THE COURT: But you don't know exactly.
02:23:36 16
02:23:38 17
                       MR. JOFFE: I don't know exactly.
02:23:39 18
                       THE COURT: So some time, no later, would it seem,
02:23:42 19
             than 2014. So as far as you know, you haven't had anybody --
             you, as counsel, haven't had anybody inspect the property
02:23:47 20
             since you've been in the case?
02:23:51 21
02:23:52 22
                       MR. JOFFE: No, we haven't. We haven't.
02:23:54 23
                       THE COURT: And you have no idea whether -- is it
             fair to say or not, that you had no idea whether your
02:23:56 24
             clients, any of your clients, after the property was returned
02:23:59 25
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to them, inspected the property?
02:24:02
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                       MR. JOFFE: No, I know that they didn't.
02:24:05
02:24:07
             do.
                       THE COURT: You know they did not.
02:24:07
                       MR. JOFFE: Yeah, they did not inspect the
02:24:09
02:24:11
             property.
                       THE COURT: All right.
02:24:11
                       MR. JOFFE: And one more thing about inspections,
02:24:11
             Your Honor. This is H3C equipment. H3C is a manufacturer
02:24:14
             and exclusive trademark holder of H3C logos and trademarks.
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                       THE COURT: What do you mean when you say it's "H3C
02:24:24 11
             equipment"? What does that mean? They don't own the
02:24:28 12
02:24:30 13
             equipment, your client owns the equipment.
02:24:32 14
                       MR. JOFFE: No, no. I'm saying H3C manufactured
             the equipment, so H3C is exclusive trademark owner.
02:24:35 15
                       THE COURT: So it's alleged to be -- the allegation
02:24:40 16
             is it's really that it's counterfeit H3C equipment.
02:24:40 17
02:24:45 18
                       MR. JOFFE:
                                   Right.
02:24:46 19
                       THE COURT: Okay. Not that it's H3C posing --
                       MR. JOFFE: No, no. The point is that it's H3C
02:24:47 20
             itself, its experts, testified to the police that we're
02:24:50 21
             exclusive trademark holder. We're telling you, police, that
02:24:54 22
02:24:58 23
             this equipment is counterfeit and they, on the record from
02:25:01 24
             2012 --
02:25:02 25
                       THE COURT: So what you want me to do is order
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that -- putting aside what I do about the equipment, you want 02:25:04 me to order that now, while we're waiting for the equipment, 02:25:06 02:25:11 that they should disclose to you whatever documents they have with respect for inspections. 02:25:18 What would be the purpose of organizing 02:25:19 discovery -- is it your proposal that that should happen 02:25:21 before anything else? 02:25:24 02:25:25 MR. JOFFE: Correct, Your Honor. THE COURT: And no other discovery should happen at 02:25:25 the moment? 02:25:27 10 MR. JOFFE: No, that discovery is a -- we'll be 02:25:28 11 happy to produce all documents. 02:25:32 12 02:25:33 13 THE COURT: Are you saying that discovery should 02:25:35 14 just commence generally, right now, and that as part of that, 02:25:39 15 then obviously you would presumably request that as part of their initial disclosures, they would disclose that? Or 02:25:42 16 that's different? Or are you saying that this thing should 02:25:47 17 02:25:50 18 happen automatically first? MR. JOFFE: No, I'm saying that Rule 26.3 --02:25:51 19 I get it, that phasing is permissible. 02:25:54 20 THE COURT: MR. JOFFE: It's phasing, so --02:25:54 21 THE COURT: But I'm asking you, what phasing do you 02:25:57 22 02:26:00 23 want to do? MR. JOFFE: I want to first exchange documents from 02:26:00 24 plaintiffs and defendants. 02:26:02 25

02:26:03 1 02:26:06 02:26:09 02:26:13 02:26:17 02:26:18 02:26:20 02:26:23 02:26:28 02:26:33 10 02:26:40 11 02:26:43 12 02:26:49 13 02:26:54 14 02:26:56 15 02:26:58 16 02:27:01 17 02:27:02 18 02:27:05 19 02:27:07 20 02:27:10 21 02:27:14 22 02:27:16 23 02:27:20 24 02:27:22 25

it so.

THE COURT: All right. So you want document exchange to happen right away, of all things. Not just the one thing you talked about, all document exchange happens right away, and that commencement should not await for the production of equipment for inspection.

MR. JOFFE: Right. The equipment could -- we can arrange and start talking and delivering this equipment.

That's fine. But they already have, defendants, in their possession, records of contemporaneous inspections of those equipment in 2012, 2013, and testimony in 2014, where H3C is saying to the police, "This is counterfeit equipment, we're the only trademark holder," says H3C. Nobody else can tell anything, even HP doesn't have trademark to H3C. That's what H3C says. So we have the statement of the exclusive trademark holder and owner of the equipment -
THE COURT: Of course, H3C saying it doesn't make

MR. JOFFE: Who else can dispute it, Your Honor, if trademark owner telling you the trademark --

THE COURT: I have lots of trademark cases where people dispute all sorts of things. I mean, I agree with you that ordinarily you would think that if the trademark is H3C, and H3C is a company, they would hold it. But I'm just saying that's -- you're telling me what their position is. I have no idea the relationship between these different

02:27:25	1	companies and what licensing agreements or contractual
02:27:27	2	arrangement they have. So all I'm saying is I know that what
02:27:31	3	you're telling me is H3C says this, but the fact that H3C
02:27:37	4	says it, that might make it so, but that might not
02:27:41	5	necessarily make it so. I don't know. That's a different
02:27:43	6	issue. But I just note that, because I think it's important
02:27:45	7	to keep track of what's what.
02:27:47	8	MR. JOFFE: Right. Except for like for example,
02:27:50	9	if you don't Gucci says, "This Gucci bag is fake." Who
02:27:54	10	can say which expert can say, "No, Gucci, you're wrong.
02:27:58	11	It's your bag"?
02:27:58	12	THE COURT: Do you want to know which expert could
02:28:00	13	say?
02:28:00	14	MR. JOFFE: Which?
02:28:00	15	THE COURT: We'll start with, do you see those
02:28:00	16	empty chairs over there?
02:28:03	17	MR. JOFFE: Wonderful.
02:28:03	18	THE COURT: Do you know who sits in those empty
02:28:05	19	chairs? Who sits in those chairs?
02:28:06	20	MR. JOFFE: Jury.
02:28:07	21	THE COURT: And so let's suppose you have a
02:28:10	22	counterfeit case and Gucci comes on, and Gucci's expert says,
02:28:15	23	"I've worked for Gucci. I've worked for 40 years for Gucci,
02:28:17	24	and that bag is fake," okay? And if Gucci if, at the
02:28:21	25	end of the trial, Gucci's lawyer says, "Judge, we don't even

need to go to the jury, our expert says we win," do you know 02:28:25 what I would say to them? Wrong. The jury decides. 02:28:28 02:28:31 jury can decide they don't believe the expert. 02:28:39 MR. JOFFE: You're right. My local counsel suggested to me they're the ones on the record saying that 02:28:41 the equipment is counterfeit. Not even H3C, the defendants. 02:28:44 HP is saying it, in a letter that I have. 02:28:51 And by the way, I think that I saw somewhere in the 02:28:53 papers that these letters are not on the record. They are. 02:28:58 It's document 22-2 and 22-3. That's where the -- HP 02:29:02 10 02:29:06 11 Enterprise India, signed by David Gill, says the equipment is counterfeit. So H3C says it's counterfeit. HP Enterprise 02:29:09 12 02:29:14 13 India says it's counterfeit. David Gill, who is both at HP 02:29:17 14 Enterprise India and HP Enterprise US says it's counterfeit. Well --02:29:24 15 THE COURT: It might be counterfeit. 02:29:25 16 I don't know. But in the end, the expert -- you're asking who decides. 02:29:28 17 02:29:31 18 the end, the jury decides. 02:29:33 19 MR. JOFFE: Okay. But Your Honor --THE COURT: But I get your point. You're saying 02:29:35 20 why should we wait for discovery --02:29:37 21 02:29:39 22 MR. JOFFE: Let's exchange documents. 02:29:41 23 THE COURT: Right. So you're not looking for those one thing. You're just saying -- if I'm understanding you 02:29:42 24 correctly, you're not saying, the first thing that should 02:29:46 25

happen is they produce inspection documents. You're saying 02:29:49 they have inspection documents. But what you're saying we 02:29:52 should just start -- you're not even really saying phase 02:29:54 discovery, if I'm understanding you correctly. You're just 02:29:58 saying we should commence discovery now. 02:30:01 One of the things of discovery that will happen is 02:30:03 the equipment will be brought over, but we shouldn't have 02:30:06 to -- you're actually asking not for phased discovery. 02:30:08 02:30:11 You're actually saying you should just start discovery now. You don't want phased discovery under local Rule 26 point 02:30:12 10 whatever, you just want to start discovery now. One of the 02:30:16 11 things in discovery would be production. You just don't want 02:30:18 12 02:30:21 13 to delay the paper discovery for -- to occur -- you don't 02:30:26 14 want to delay paper discovery until after the things come here. 02:30:30 15 MR. JOFFE: That's correct. 02:30:31 16 02:30:31 17 THE COURT: So that's -- in that sense, are you 02:30:32 18 asking for -- it sort of seems like --02:30:35 19 MR. JOFFE: Well, in a sense, you know, the point that I'm trying to make is in their possession, there are 02:30:37 20 reports of those inspections --02:30:41 21 02:30:42 22 THE COURT: Yes, I get that. 02:30:43 23 MR. JOFFE: -- that were done in 2013. When they produce it and related to respondent, very narrow set of 02:30:46 24 documents, we will see if the case terminates or needs to go 02:30:48 25

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to trial. Because in those reports it may be, because they've determined it, it will say the equipment is counterfeit, or the equipment is --

THE COURT: But suppose those documents say that the equipment is counterfeit. Let's suppose they say everywhere that the equipment is counterfeit. How does that terminate the case?

MR. JOFFE: Well, it — if their documents, based on their contemporaneous inspection, said the equipment is counterfeit, H3C, the manufacturer's equipment, we have their records saying that it's counterfeit, then that might end the case, because it would be then subject to summary judgment, if their documents, themselves, show one way or the other. Then it doesn't have to be counterfeit. It may say genuine. The equipment is genuine.

And people are sitting -- well, I don't want to refer to jail again, but if they knew it was genuine and they haven't admitted it until now, that's one thing. If they knew it was --

THE COURT: What I'm trying to understand is, for example, you have a false imprisonment claim. How does the fact that, after your clients were in prison, there's documents supposing that that's what they say. Supposing the documents unequivocally say that it's counterfeit. How does that establish — how does that automatically establish

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summary judgment?

MR. JOFFE: Because that confirms what they said in their letter in 2013. And what they say is what our theory is, that the equipment came from HPFS, that it was counterfeit before it was sold to us; that we had all the reasons to rely, they say — we had reasons to rely on them, because it came from them. And if the internal documents and the results of inspection confirm all of that, all of it, I don't think there will be a reasonable issue as to whether there's — equipment is counterfeit or not. Because we'll have H3C saying, "We inspected all of it and" —

THE COURT: I guess the reason that I'm just asking a question is, like, it seems like an obvious document you would want to see. It seems like an obviously discoverable document in the ordinary course, unless there's some reason why it wouldn't come up in discovery and be produced --

MR. JOFFE: There is one reason why it --

THE COURT: And -- but I don't know that it's -- to me, while I see a possible dispute between the parties over whether the equipment is fraudulent, in the sense that I'm not prepared to say here -- on the record before the court, that is, there's a motion and pending claims and counterclaims, those, in and of itself, don't establish that the equipment is counterfeit.

I'm not saying it's not counterfeit, but there's

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not been an adjudication of that. That's not how, as you well know, litigation works. And you know, you then need a binding stipulation from them, or you need a determination on the record as a result of a motion. But to me, the way I see it, and maybe I'm missing something, but a possible issue certainly dividing the parties is whether the equipment is fraudulent.

But a greater issue dividing the parties strikes me is, even if it is fraudulent, even if it's -- now everyone inspects it, indisputably agrees it's fraudulent -- I have the sense from reading the papers that the parties disagree over whether they knew it was fraudulent, or who knew it was fraudulent and when. And as to some of the other claims, what -- the various duties and responsibilities. So do I agree with you that, in the ordinary course, do you get those documents? Yes. But I guess I'm just not sure why, if they produce them and if it says what you think it says, it automatically terminates the case in your favor or automatically provides a simple, clear motion for summary judgement that would end the case if they didn't otherwise see it that way.

MR. JOFFE: Well, one of the things they said back in March 2013 was that HP is currently investigating where the counterfeit equipment came from and who -- who made it counterfeit. That was in March 2013. If they were

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investigating it in March 2013, they should have some report that says, "This equipment came from," whatever data or whatnot. They will have it. We don't need to reinvent the bicycle here.

THE COURT: Let's see what they say.

MR. JOFFE: Yes.

THE COURT: So as to the request that discovery should commence while we're getting the equipment, or at least paper discovery should commence, not depositions — that's what I understand Mr. Joffe to be saying. What about that?

MR. JOFFE: Yes.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Well, Your Honor, we think sort of the counterpoint to what Mr. Joffe suggests. We think, if the equipment was made available and we both had an opportunity to inspect it, it would narrow the issues substantially, either it's counterfeit or it's not.

Now, Mr. Joffe says that we, at some point, attested in writing saying, by Mr. Gill, that it wasn't. But that didn't happen. As you'll recall, there was a draft letter being exchanged back and forth. And in the draft letter, there was surmise, or at least at the time that the letter was being drafted, there was surmise. And it could have been counterfeit when it left India, therefore, they would have been reasonable in relying that it wasn't

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counterfeit. That, upon further reflection and upon further consideration, was amended before it was ultimately signed and committed. So there was nothing signed to say that the equipment was counterfeit when it left us. Number one.

Number two, if the equipment is counterfeit, that sends us in one direction. If the equipment is not counterfeit, that sends us in another direction. If the equipment was counterfeit because of something that was done with the labels, that's not an indication that it was counterfeit. If the equipment is counterfeit because the software that's written on the transceivers was internally counterfeit, that sends us in another direction. We just need, for the short time it would take to get the equipment, assuming it can be done—

THE COURT: What -- did anybody, for any HP-related entity -- and was H3C a related entity at the time? -- inspect the property back then?

MR. GLASS: We believe H3C had access to the property quite a bit after it was seized. H3C issued a report to the police, which has been quoted, at some length, in the second amended complaint. That report is available, and H3 C is not part of this case, for some reason, Your Honor. H3C, if it were here, could answer that question, or we could represent to the Court what it —

THE COURT: Well, what's the corporate relationship

between H3C and your clients? 02:37:24 1 02:37:26 MR. GLASS: The corporate relationship today, we 02:37:28 believe, Your Honor, is HPI, which was recently served, that's one of the split-offs from the HP. So we have HP, 02:37:30 HPI, HPE. HPE is before you today. HPI, I'm sure, will be 02:37:34 here soon. I think they have to file an answer or a motion 02:37:39 at the end of the month or the beginning of the next. HPI is 02:37:42 a minority shareholder, and H3C. At the time --02:37:46 THE COURT: Right now. 02:37:50 MR. GLASS: Right now. I think in 2010, HP 02:37:51 10 02:37:57 11 purchased. MR. JOFFE: 3Com. 02:37:58 12 02:38:00 13 MR. CALLAGHAN: 3Com, which was an entity that was 02:38:04 14 a split of Huawei -- please excuse my pronunciation. H3C was the Chinese subsidiary of 3Com. HP acquires 3Com. 02:38:06 15 At the time of the acquisition, it's my 02:38:12 16 understanding, that H3C was a standalone, independent, fully 02:38:15 17 02:38:21 18 autonomous internal Chinese entity that, in order to do 02:38:25 19 business in China, had to be such. It had to be distant and separate from outside influence that --02:38:28 20 THE COURT: So it was owned in some way by 3C, but 02:38:28 21 02:38:30 22 had to have some autonomy --02:38:32 23 MR. CALLAGHAN: A lot of autonomy, we believe, Your Honor. And then HP comes in as the parent of 3C and takes 02:38:34 24 over, but you still have this autonomous entity working 02:38:40 25

for --02:38:44 1 THE COURT: So they begin, and the equipment was 02:38:44 02:38:46 branded -- it was always called H -- so the H has nothing to do with Hewlett-Packard. The H was there beforehand. 02:38:50 MR. CALLAGHAN: I think it had something to do with 02:38:53 Huawei or something. 02:38:56 THE COURT: 02:38:56 I see. MR. CALLAGHAN: So in 2010, middle of 2010, HP 02:38:57 takes over, right? It turns out that at some point after HP 02:39:00 took over, there became a regime or regimen whereby it -- the 02:39:04 10 equipment was manufactured by H3C for sale in China. 02:39:10 11 the H3C logo and trademarks, if you would. But if it was 02:39:12 12 02:39:20 13 going to be sold overseas, outside of China, it had an HP 02:39:25 14 logo. So at some point after the -- and this isn't Callaghan testifying, Your Honor, I'm just trying to draw you --02:39:29 15 THE COURT: Yeah. Just to your understanding. 02:39:30 16 02:39:33 17 MR. CALLAGHAN: When the equipment was sold for 02:39:34 18 use -- the subject equipment was sold for use in the Commonwealth Games with India, would have been before HP took 02:39:38 19 over H3C. 02:39:42 20 THE COURT: So I see. When it was sold out or 02:39:43 21 02:39:46 22 leased out. It was HP equipment that was not produced by --02:39:52 23 probably not produced by H3C, because it was prior to the 02:39:56 24 HP's acquisition of 3C? MR. CALLAGHAN: Well, we understand it was always 02:39:59 25

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understood to be H3C equipment, but the equipment itself would have been manufactured, we believe, before HP took over.

THE COURT: I see. So it was always H3C equipment, but it was sold outside China.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Right. It was always our client's understanding that it was H3C equipment.

THE COURT: I see.

MR. CALLAGHAN: And H3C is not here.

H3C apparently did have an opportunity to examine the equipment. HPFS India or HPFS never had direct access to the equipment, never inspected it. So no party before you has inspected the equipment.

THE COURT: All right. So what about the general proposal that, in a sense -- in a sense, you've proposed phased discovery, and Mr. Joffe, notwithstanding his cite to the rule, hasn't proposed phase discovery. He says discovery should just begin and that the production happens in the ordinary course. And you're saying, no, phase it. First produce the --

So you're saying basically, if we see it and if you look at it and your experts look at it and say it's counterfeit, that's one thing. And then knowing how is it counterfeit might focus and narrow the case. Focus and narrow it in what way?

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MR. CALLAGHAN: Well, Your Honor, in the normal course, the equipment would be in front of us. We would all have the chance to do content ratings and go forward with that phase of discovery. We could do that. In this instance, the equipment has been sitting in China for at least two years, It appears two and a half years. It could have been here. And I understand there are perils that have been expressed here that have to be taken into account.

If we could somehow get it here in the next month, which is sort of our goal, and thereafter fairly quickly get an examination on both sides. We then could agree it's a steam led case, or it's this blanket, universal conspiracy case, based on an assumption that something was counterfeit, may or may not have been counterfeit. An assumption that if it was counterfeit, the guys on one side of the V versus the other side of the V who made it counterfeit, and therefore, we've got this blanket discovery.

We think in terms of focusing in -- and maybe it's wishful thinking, but if we could focus in and somehow narrow the case, as a result of examining the equipment, we think that would be the best in terms of just efficiency and hopefully of the Court's management of the case. Having said that, if Your Honor determined that the equipment can come on the one hand, and normal discovery go forward on the other, of course we would abide by the Court's instruction.

THE COURT: So I quess my question, that I don't 02:42:25 really know the answer to that would be helpful to me is, how 02:42:27 02:42:31 long is it going to take to get the equipment? It doesn't seem like -- putting aside the potential peril that Mr. Joffe 02:42:34 raises, I would think you could have the equipment in seven 02:42:38 days. I mean, like when Apple wants to bring over, they --02:42:41 and I recognize you're not chartering a jet to bring these 02:42:44 things over, but essentially, I mean, it doesn't sound like 02:42:48 it's that big. I mean, there's planes every day that go from 02:42:55 Boston to China. Where is Mr. Cheng's home located? How far 02:42:58 10 02:43:02 11 from Beijing? MR. JOFFE: About a thousand kilometers. 02:43:04 12 02:43:06 13 THE COURT: In a major city? 02:43:08 14 MR. JOFFE: Or more -- I remember he was traveling three days on a bus from jail to home. 02:43:10 15 MR. CALLAGHAN: Well, he took it on a bus for a 02:43:14 16 thousand miles, Your Honor. It's not inconceivable that he 02:43:16 17 02:43:20 18 could get it to an airport or to a UPS store somewhere close to his home. 02:43:22 19 THE COURT: Did you know -- do you have any -- like 02:43:22 20 did the police deliver it to him and he brought it home, or 02:43:23 21 did they deliver it to his home? 02:43:26 22 02:43:30 23 MR. JOFFE: No, I think the police gave it to 02:43:33 24 him -- I don't want to speculate, Your Honor. I can find out 02:43:37 25 the logistics of how.

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THE COURT: So this is what I suggest. I would think that you could get this -- putting aside the perils, I don't see why you couldn't have it -- why it's not already here, you couldn't have it in seven days. I mean, maybe 14 days is half the price of seven days, then fine.

So I think you should talk to each other and tell me how you're going to get it here. And either you've worked out an arrangement among yourselves to get it here and you're satisfied and you don't need anything from me, or you need this court order that you want. I'm happy to issue the court order. And you tell me. Give me the proposed form of order, and I'll issue it or tweak it if I think there's something wrong with it, or I'll have a telephone conference to express to you if there's some issue that I have with it. But I'll turn it around and issue right away if you need that.

It will give you a chance to figure out the practicalities of getting it here. And then -- and I guess the question is, do you want to report back to me on that in seven days or 14 days?

MR. CALLAGHAN: I'd proposed 14 days, Your Honor, only because the logistics internally from our side. Because we have a bunch of parties that are getting involved.

THE COURT: Fine. So why don't you report back to me on the joint report in 14 days about getting the property here, and then I'd like to know the answer to that. Because

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I do think there's a value in --

While I don't agree with you, Mr. Joffe, I agree with the point that you're making. I don't agree with you that it's agreed that the equipment is counterfeit. But I do agree with you that if there is an agreement as to it's counterfeit, it could be significant. You both agree to that. You actually agree more than you all think you do.

So -- and knowing -- to the extent it is counterfeit, how it is counterfeit. If there is an agreement between you both that it is counterfeit, it's only counterfeit in one way, it's counterfeit in three ways. You both agree it's counterfeit in one way, but it might also be counterfeit in a second way. That could be meaningful in helping focus the case, because that also --

Because I don't understand the case to be solely whether the equipment is counterfeit, but how it's counterfeit and whether -- I mean, as I understand the claims, you have to prove a lot more than that it's counterfeit. But on the other hand, how it's counterfeit bears on, for example, whether HPFS India would have -- reasonably should have known, or what have you, and what other various things. So I think it could make a difference in narrowing it.

So why don't you report back in two weeks on that, and then I will decide on -- and how to proceed with the

schedule. 02:46:22 1 I had one other question. Let me just look over 02:46:22 this while I have you here. I think, in the meantime, you 02:46:27 both can do initial disclosures by November 3rd. You agree 02:46:58 on that, and it's independent of anything else, and we should 02:47:02 get started on that. So for now, initial disclosures by 02:47:05 November 3rd. The two weeks from today would be -- that 02:47:08 would be November 3rd. 02:47:16 02:47:18 MR. CALLAGHAN: It would be November 3rd. 02:47:18 10 THE COURT: So you report back to me on 02:47:20 11 November 3rd, and then I'll see where we are and on the rest of the schedule. 02:47:27 12 02:47:28 13 I don't have any other questions. Anything else either of you wanted to address? 02:47:52 14 MR. CALLAGHAN: Not from us, Your Honor. 02:47:54 15 THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Joffe and 02:47:55 16 Mr. Miller? 02:47:57 17 02:47:58 18 MR. JOFFE: So we have one date, actually, for two events for initial disclosures and --02:48:00 19 THE COURT: Yes. So initial disclosures on 02:48:03 20 November 3rd and a joint report on November 3rd on how you're 02:48:05 21 02:48:08 22 getting the property back to the United States and when it 02:48:11 23 will be here. And my hoped for expectation is you're able to 02:48:17 24 report on November 3rd -- but in a perfect world you'll be 02:48:21 25 able to report on November 3rd, there are no problems, we

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shipped it and it's already here. But I recognize it might not be here by November 3rd, and I'm not ordering that it be here by November 3rd.

I'm ordering that the two of you talk cooperatively with each other and figure out how you're going to get it here. My general view is, (a), it's coming here, and it's coming here for discovery so everybody who wants to inspect it can inspect it; (b), in the ordinary course, I would view it as plaintiffs' responsibility to bring it here, that is, ordinarily I would tell you ship it from Omaha, put it on FedEx, or ship it from China. Put it on FedEx or DHL, or whomever, and get it here.

Given what happened to your clients in terms of the sale of it, and given that H3C is not a party here, formally, and that it's not clear that H3C -- they're not just a wholly-owned subsidiary of a defendant here that just jumps when Mr. Callaghan's clients say jump, necessarily, I think it's fair to proceed with some measure of caution, given what happened. So the two of you should talk about how you're going to get it here.

I don't really care who ships it here, it's coming here. And in the ordinary course, I think plaintiff would pay for it, because it would be your responsibility to get it here. But the question of how, the mechanics and logistics, it's like -- it's at your client's house, you have to be

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involved in this process, Mr. Joffe.

MR. JOFFE: We'll be involved. We're going to physically handle the shipping.

THE COURT: Right. So you need to figure out, like what is -- what is going to be required to get it out of the country and get it through customs to be here? Would my court order be enough? What else do you need? How are you going to do it? How long will that take? Whatever, and you'll tell me. And then based on that, that -- I'll have that information and then I will -- after you give me that joint report, I will then decide on the rest of the issues.

I don't have any other questions about the schedule. I have one minor request, which is just I know that in New York, the federal -- the Southern District loves letters, is my understanding, never having practiced in the Southern District. I have my own theories as to why they prefer letters as to motions filed on ECF, but I'll keep that to myself, since it's not germane to this case.

But I prefer that you file pleadings. So in other words, I prefer that you do what everybody -- the way -- so when you file a joint statement, file pleadings of the joint statement, rather than a letter to me. I prefer that, even though you just docket it, it's fine, and what you both filed here is fine. You just put it on the docket and I know that. But if you -- it's just the format that we're more used to.

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And the reason I say that is I generally don't like it when lawyers write me letters about pending cases for a couple of reasons. If you file it on ECF, it's functionally just a document, anyway. It's not really a letter to me, it's really just on the docket. But as a practical matter for you, you — if you file it as a letter, the ECF system doesn't necessarily get coded the same way, and that coding sometimes, in terms of being picked up, and all the things that get filed on all the different cases, you're better off filing it as a joint statement for the Rule 16 or as a motion.

If you mail it as the letter, then the problem that you have, besides the fact that I don't like getting ex parte letters, even if you copied the other side -- I prefer not to get those letters. I'd rather you file them on the docket, because the first thing I'm going to do with it is docket it on ECF. But the other reason is you actually do your clients a great disservice, because you slow down the speed at which I will respond to it.

Because if you docket it, it happens electronically and I will know about it the next day. If you mail it, it goes through, first, screening by the marshal service before it comes into the building, and then it's going to go to the clerk's office. Then somebody in the clerk's office is going to see it's directed to me and has to be delivered to my

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chambers. That process is going to take way more time than the electronic process.

So you know, I know in the Southern District you do it, and I know you're from New York and that's fine. And I know in New York they want that. I know in New York you have to file letters before you file motions for summary judgment. I don't — to me, that's just an extra step. I have great respect for my colleagues in New York, and obviously given their docket and their — the issues they confront, it makes sense for them and that's fine. But just as a practice here.

All right. Anything else for the plaintiff?

MR. JOFFE: Just to clarify, Your Honor, other than

November 3rd date, we don't have any --

THE COURT: No other dates. Because what's going to happen on November 3rd is you'll file the -- you'll do your initial disclosures to each other. You'll file the joint statement. And then in response to that joint statement, I will do two things. I'll respond to the property question, whatever issues that your joint statement raises for me to respond to, if any. And I have, under advisement, if you will, the schedule.

And the particular issue, I'll tell you, that I'm thinking about, is just whether I just start discovery on November 3rd or 5th, or whatever, or whether I should wait for the property and phase it, as they suggest, and have the

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discovery phased.

I will briefly — since you're here, I might as well comment for you that I'm much more likely to choose the — an amended pleading date along the lines of what defendant is suggesting at the conclusion of fact discovery. We've been through multiple iterations of amended complaints. The amended complaints started out as this short, tight, narrow six claims, a few pages, and it is now hundreds of — now it's reduced a little bit, but it's quite lengthy. And I just — and we went through a year—and—a—half process, with a lot of back and forth between the parties and the Court. I just don't see why we — the need, a date at the end of fact discovery. And it doesn't preclude the possibility of amendments later, it just means you have to show good cause.

So I -- the only, really, reason I could see not saying amended pleadings are due today, or November 3rd, would be because I think you should all get to look at the property. And really, it's mostly for the defendants, because you've had the ability since the lawsuit was filed, to look at it, if you wish. But nonetheless, whatever date I set is going to be for both of you, not for one of you. And so as to this issue, which you dispute -- the two of you disagree on, that's what I'm likely to find.

I'll look over the ESI protocol issue a little more carefully, but I understand the issue that divides you, and

to some extent, this depends on whether it gets narrowed or 02:55:08 not. But I am -- my general view of discovery is do it once, 02:55:11 02:55:14 not twice. And that ESI is expensive and complicated so, to 02:55:20 the extent there's a big-picture issue that influences, like --02:55:24 I'll give you a brief example. I had another case, 02:55:24 where they came to me at the Rule 16 and said, "Judge, we 02:55:28 have a big dispute about the scope of discovery, and we'd 02:55:28 rather resolve it before we do any discovery, than after, 02:55:32 because it determined whether we do 40 custodians or four, 02:55:36 10 and it determines whether we do four search terms for each 02:55:41 11 custodian, or 40 for each custodian." And so I said fine. 02:55:41 12 02:55:44 13 So that made a lot of sense. We briefed that first, I 02:55:47 14 resolved that, and then they did the electronic discovery. Because once you do the electronic discovery, you really only 02:55:51 15 want to do it once, it seems to me. 02:55:55 16 02:55:57 17 That approach actually works for us. MR. JOFFE: 02:55:59 18 We're happy. We don't focus on the equipment so much as defendants do. Our case is not dependent on --02:56:02 19 THE COURT: It's focused more. 02:56:03 20 MR. JOFFE: More what they knew and what they've --02:56:05 21 02:56:08 22 THE COURT: Yes. 02:56:09 23 MR. JOFFE: -- said in 2013. And for that reason, 02:56:11 24 their contemporaneous reports from 2013 is much more 02:56:15 25 important for me to make my case. I don't need the equipment

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to make my case. I will have enough with the inspections and the reports and correspondence. If they want to have the equipment and they focus and they bring it up as a big issue, I brought the case, my plaintiffs brought the case, it's our case, it's the way we plead and prove it is up to us.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. CALLAGHAN: Your Honor, we --

MR. JOFFE: The equipment is not a critical issue, so much as the reports from 2013 authored by plaintiffs — defendants, I'm sorry, Your Honor. It is not nothing, for our case turns until we see their 2013 reports and underlying data.

THE COURT: Let me tell you my view of litigation, Mr. Joffe. If you have a case about a bank robbery, do you know what I think lawyers should do? Go to the scene of the robbery. If you have a case about counterfeit equipment, I think that anybody who wants to look at the equipment in which there's a dispute about being counterfeit, is entitled to look at it.

Whether it's critical to your case or not, that's for you to decide, not for me to decide. Whether you need it or not, that's for you to decide, not me to decide. But the -- an issue in this case is this equipment and is it counterfeit, and if so, in what way is it counterfeit, and if so, how obvious, or what is the significance, or what have

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you. An issue is what did they think about whether it was counterfeit, which to some degree might be separate and apart from whether, in fact, it's counterfeit.

But nonetheless, having the equipment — we're going to get the equipment. And they're entitled to inspect the equipment. Whether we should start discovery after November 3rd, before we get it or not, depends in part. But I expect the equipment to come here. I expect it to be made available. And I expect all of you to work expeditiously to get it here, because I think it should be brought here soon. I don't think it should get here at the end of fact discovery. I think it should get here fast. I think there's no — like but for the concern you raise about the peril, I wouldn't understand why you didn't go back to your office today, call DHL, say, "How much money to send somebody over there, right now, get it, ship it back?"

MR. JOFFE: I am -- well, on the same page, I would have done it -- we wouldn't be discussing it here, now if there weren't that little wrinkle.

But just on the analogy of the bank robbery, you're right, Your Honor. If there is a bank robbery, you go and inspect the crime scene, which is what they've done in 2013. We have reports of bank robbery inspections.

THE COURT: So actually, the reason that I -- MR. JOFFE: Let us see those reports.

THE COURT: I'll tell you, if you have a bank 02:58:50 1 robbery at Bank XYZ on 1 Main Street and counsel has been to 02:58:52 02:58:59 Bank XYZ on Main Street before the robbery, and then later 02:59:02 the indictment is brought and he's the prosecutor or he's the defense attorney, he's been to the bank, okay. He might have 02:59:06 even looked around the bank for another robbery. Okay? I 02:59:09 would think he'd still want to go back to the bank after he 02:59:11 knows what the facts -- he knows there's a claim pending 02:59:15 about this robbery. 02:59:19 You might not do it that way. You don't have to do 02:59:20 10 it that way. I don't really care whether you inspect the 02:59:22 11 property or not. That's up to you. Okay? And it's your 02:59:24 12 02:59:30 13 decision about whether you look at the property or not. They 02:59:32 14 want to look at it. I can't think of any reason why I shouldn't order it to be here. You haven't advanced any 02:59:35 15 reason why it shouldn't come here. 02:59:38 16 02:59:40 17 MR. JOFFE: I don't make an argument. 02:59:42 18 THE COURT: And you're not making that argument. 02:59:42 19 understand. So it's coming here. What is the significance beyond that? We'll see. 02:59:46 20 MR. JOFFE: Right. 02:59:47 21 02:59:48 22 THE COURT: Anything else you wanted to say, 02:59:50 23 Mr. Callaghan? 02:59:51 24 Thank you very much, Your MR. CALLAGHAN: No. 02:59:52 25 Honor.

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THE COURT: All right. We're adjourned. Thank you
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             very much.
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                       MR. JOFFE: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                       MR. CALLAGHAN: Thank you.
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                       THE COURT: Thank you.
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                       (Court in recess at 2:59 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER I, Rachel M. Lopez, Certified Realtime Reporter, in and for the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States Code, the foregoing pages are a true and correct transcript of the stenographically reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States. Dated this 6th day of November, 2017. /s/ RACHEL M. LOPEZ

Rachel M.

Official Court Reporter